(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1950.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1785.

UTRECHT, *March* 4.

ACCORDING to ſome accounts, one hundred thouſand French troops are to be ſent to Africa in the enſuing ſpring. The emperor of Morocco, whoſe good graces the French have loſt for ſome years, tho' no one knows for what, is to oppoſe his ſtrength to that of France. To ſpeak plainly, his majeſty of Morocco has declared war againſt France. We ought to wiſh that he may perſiſt in a project ſo daring, as the event would be to produce a revolution in that part of the world, which might operate to the advantage of all European nations, and put an end to the pride of the Moors.

Another piece of news is, that the Portugueſe, according to a letter from Nantes, of February 17, have taken poſſeſſion of all the ports on the coaſt of Guinea, and have cauſed all the French ſhips which were at anchor for the purpoſe of the ſlave trade, to return.

LONDON, *March* 25.

The *man of Weſtminſter* has met with ſome very cutting retorts in the courſe of his peregrinations among the voters. One ſhopkeeper had the aſſurance to tell him, that he would give his vote to *a more honeſt man.*

March 27. They write from Berlin, that the Pruſſian miniſter at the Hague is inſtructed to oppoſe the treaty between France and Holland, which is certainly in agitation, and it is well known the influence of his Pruſſian majeſty is much too powerful to be ſlightly treated on this occaſion.

The account publiſhed in the French papers of the objections which Tippo Saib has made, in conſequence of his not being conſulted on the European treaty, are alarming. This juſtifies the concluſions drawn by many able politicians at the peace, that Mr. Buſſy's engagements in the Eaſt, was of more conſequence to this country than was generally imagined. The views of the French cabinet, which were originally directed towards America, were, towards the end of the war, transferred to our ſettlements in India. The miſconduct of miniſters alienated the affections of the people in the Weſt, the miſconduct of the company and their ſervants, operated as impolitically upon the natives of Aſia.---Theſe were temptations for interference, not to be withſtood by our natural enemies the French, who now, it is clear, intend to ſupport a war without declaring one: or in other words, mean to uphold Tippo Saib with arms, ammunition and money, till a favourable opportunity ſhall offer to aſſiſt him more openly with their arms.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the ſignature of the peace, has ſome covered deſign in agitation; that ſhe, in colluſion with France, is ſending out ſhips and forces to the Eaſt-Indies, where probably on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed; when they obſerve the proper time to attack any poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

While the ſpirit of parliamentary eloquence is ſomewhat relaxed, we know not a better ſubſtitute for the rhetoric of debate than occaſional extracts from the beſt political publications of the times.---The following is taken from one of the moſt popular of theſe works, entitled "The Source of the Evil," and which is attended to with more than uſual curioſity, from its being attributed to a young nobleman of the very firſt rank and fortune, who nevertheleſs is a friend to the people. It is the chief object of theſe letters to ſtate the preſent ſtruggle of privilege againſt prerogative, in the plaineſt and moſt intelligible terms. The language is well ſuited to the purpoſe, being clear and manly, and the arguments plain and ſpirited.

The real queſtions to be propoſed to you for deliberation, are,

1. Are you willing and deſirous, that the rules and maxims of arbitrary government, in the appointment of the miniſters of the crown, ſhall be adopted and put in practice, in the place of thoſe which have prevailed ſince the revolution, and which agree with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, as ſettled at that period?

2. Are you willing to reſign that control over thoſe miniſters which is your inherent right, and the pledge of your freedom, and to releaſe them from the reſponſibility which they owe to your repreſentatives for all their meaſures?

3. Are you prepared to ſee the houſe of commons in which you ſit by your repreſentatives, become a mere office to regiſter the arbitrary mandates of the court, preſerved for mere form, and deprived of every means either of advice or control, to ſecure you againſt the attempts of encroaching deſpotiſm?

4. Are you prepared to relinquiſh the active ſhare you have enjoyed through your repreſentatives in the legiſlature of your country, and to tranſfer the government from king, lords, and commons, to king and lords only?

The Hague Gazette of the 5th inſt. brought over with Monday's Dutch mail, gives the following extract of a letter addreſſed by lord Mahon to a citizen of Geneva:

Downing-ſtreet, February 24.

"The new Engliſh miniſtry, at the head of which is my brother-in law, Mr. Pitt, have not yet had it in their power to take any public meaſure concerning the ſettlement of the Geneveſe in Ireland, until a new viceroy ſhould be appointed. This event has at laſt taken place, and the duke of Rutland is going over to that iſland in the above capacity, if he be not there already.

"Upon my giving information to his majeſty's miniſters of the delays which circumſtances occaſioned to the executing of thoſe plans which had met with the king's approbation for the ſettlement alluded to, lord Sidney, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, has written to the new viceroy, by the king's expreſs command, a letter, dated Whitehall, Feb. 22, which is in ſubſtance as follows:

"That the king has been graciouſly pleaſed to lay on lord Sidney his royal commands to inform the viceroy, that it was his ſaid majeſty's earneſt deſire, that without loſs of time ſuch bills be brought in to the Iriſh parliament, as might be deemed neceſſary to forward the benevolent intentions of the king and the Iriſh parliament.

"That the firſt bills to be brought muſt be thoſe which concern the complete naturalization of the Geneveſe, and a guarantee of the crown lands on which the New-Geneva is to be erected and built.

"That the new viceroy is directed to take the eſtabliſhment under his protection, and afford it all his aſſiſtance and ſupport.

"That he is alſo directed to give the greateſt encouragement for the erection of an academy in the New-Geneva, the plan of which having been laid before the commiſſioners, was by them ſtrongly recommended and approved of by his majeſty as an object of the higheſt importance.

"That lord Sidney has his majeſty's command to deſire an immediate reviſal of the incorporation charter, and to recommend the ſame to the attention of the viceroy.

"That he (lord Sidney) has applied to the lords of the admiralty, requiring them to hold a ſhip in readineſs for the ſole uſe of the Geneveſe, who might wiſh to emigrate to Ireland. It will be fitted out with the beſt accommodation, and conſtantly employed in that ſervice in future.

I am, &c. MAHON."

DUBLIN, *March* 20.

Extract of a letter from Kinſale, March 13.

"We have had terrible tumults here theſe two days; the fiſhermen aſſembled and broke open ſeveral warehouſes, where they imagined potatoes were ſtored, and on the ſovereign trying to diſperſe them, he was violently aſſaulted. Some gentlemen of the town having interpoſed, and armed themſelves, took three, whom they lodged in gaol, but the rioters threatening to pull down the gaol if they were not releaſed, they were removed to the barracks, and yeſterday morning an officer and his men, bringing them to Corke gaol, were attacked near Browne's Mills by a number of armed mob, who attempted to reſcue the priſoners, when the guard were obliged to fire, firſt two rounds of powder, but on quantities of ſtones being thrown, and the officers and ſome of the men much hurt, they again fired with ball, and killed a boy about fifteen; they then quietly brought the priſoners to Corke gaol. Notwithſtanding theſe riots and complaints of the want of potatoes, we can buy a weight (21 pounds) for 3d. and 3½d.

ST. JOHN's (*Antigua*), *April* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Andrew's, Paſſamaquody, to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1784.

"Our ſettlement at St. Andrew's, Paſſamaquody, goes on rapidly; every aſſociator on the ſpot has drawn his farm lot, each of which front fifty rod upon the water. The lands in general are very good and moſt pleaſantly ſituated, chiefly on Oak Point and Scudiack river. I have explored the greateſt part of the lands drawn by our aſſociators, and find the ſoil remarkably good, and cloathed with a large growth of pines and hard wood.

"Four ſaw mills are already erected here, and I expect ſeveral more will be built in a few months. We have ſhipped off ſeveral cargoes of boards and other lumber, and find we can ſupply large quantities of all kinds ſuitable for the Britiſh and Weſt-India markets. A number of our ſtreets are already cleared, and our town has a moſt delightful appearance; our harbour is commodious; we have, at the loweſt tides, fifteen feet water at low water, and good anchorage; and although this ſeaſon has been remarkably ſevere, it has been only ſix days ſkimmed over during the whole winter. We have already ſeventeen ſail of veſſels belonging to this port, beſides fiſhermen. Our river Scudiack abounds with ſalmon, baſs, ſhad, herrings and ailwives, and our bay ſo much with cod, &c. that ſwarms of fiſhing veſſels from every quarter continue here from the beginning of May till the laſt of November.

"We have the ſatisfaction to find, that every ſtranger is ſtruck with the pleaſant ſituation of our town and of the lands aſſigned us. Large tracts of land upon Scudiack river are yet unoccupied, but loyaliſts are daily arriving, to whom they will be laid out. We have lately ſome gentlemen from your quarter, who are become ſettlers with us, and are greatly pleaſed with their ſituation.

"We expect numbers of loyaliſts from different quarters, and lands are ordered to be laid out for them when they arrive."

BOSTON, *May* 1.

The public will beware of counterfeit dollars, dated 1782. They appear to be very well made, and a perſon who is not cautious will be apt to receive them as good. The compoſition is ſuppoſed to be chiefly copper and antimony, they are very brittle, and on ringing them the ſound is ſhriller than that of good dollars. The marks by which they may be known are as follow: the C in CAROLUS appears to be rather larger than the other letters in the word, and the U is a little lower than the L before it: on the other ſide of the counterfeit dollars of that date the words ET IND appear like one word, thus ETIND, and in the word REX the X is apparently lower than the RE.

It would be of great public utility if people in general would be more cautious how they receive money; and upon detecting counterfeits, endeavour to trace where it came from, that thoſe peſts to ſociety, who employ their time in this infamous buſineſs, may be brought to the puniſhment which their crimes merit.

A number of French ſous, or coppers, are by theſe money making artiſts, gilded over, and are paſſed for moidores, or pieces of gold of the value of 36s. lawful: a moſt daring fraud, but eaſily detected.

A veſſel from Philadelphia put in here yeſterday in diſtreſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 10, 1784.

"Unfortunately the bleſſing of peace was no ſooner reſtored to us abroad, than more ſerious diſturbances began to make their appearance at home. Mr. Fox's attempt to paſs a bill that deprived the Eaſt-India company of their charter, has thrown him and his coadjutors out of office, and the whole nation into a rage and confuſion, that it has not experienced ſince the abdication of James the ſecond. This bill met with the warmeſt approbation of the prince of Wales, paſſed the houſe of commons, with a large majority; but being deſerted by the king (by reaſon of ſecret influence) was thrown out by the lords, although the prince himſelf gave his vote in its favour. The houſe of commons obſtinately refuſe to do buſineſs under the new miniſtry and the king, ſupported by the houſe of lords, as obſtinately perſiſts in his right of appointing his own ſervants; ſo that the public affairs of the nation have for a long time been totally at a ſtand. Parliament continue their ſeſſions, but they meet only to quarrel. Impeachments of the firſt characters have been talked of with the utmoſt acrimony and freedom. Jealouſies run high between the king and the heir apparent, and a reconciliation between them appears every way more diſtant. The preſent ſituation of public affairs portends moſt direful conſequences. Public credit is low and daily diminiſhing. To your ſtates the eyes of the peaceful inhabitants of this devoted country are directed as an aſylum from civil diſſentions. Thouſands are now preparing to embark, and many more will ſoon follow them to your peaceful ſhores."

NEW-YORK, *May* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his correſpondent in Boſton, dated March 26, 1784.

"I beg you to make known, for the conveniency of the gentlemen in trade, that the St. Nicola Mole will be in future the place where all veſſels coming into this part of the world ſhall be obliged to ſell their cargoes. Large houſes of commerce are, in conſequence, beginning to be eſtabliſhed there and in great quantity.

The following edict was regiſtered by the king of France's privy council, on the firſt day of December, 1783.

"The king having ordered by his privy council's edict, of the 23d of February laſt, that the payment of the bills of exchange, drawn in the Eaſt-Indies and America, reſpecting the navy and colonies ſervice, ſhould be prolonged twelve months from the time fixed on the face of ſaid bills: And moreover being informed, that though his majeſty's intentions had been only to include in the ſaid diſpoſition, the bills reſpecting the expences occaſioned by the war, a falſe interpretation has been given, that induces perſons to think, that it alſo includes without diſtinction, all the bills drawn in the Eaſt-Indies and America; His majeſty, after having taken the neceſſary meaſures, to the end that the bills which form the object of the edict of the 23d of February laſt, ſhall be paid ſucceſſively, in conformity to his orders, and without any further delay. His majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to put an end to all kind of uneaſineſs reſpecting all bills of exchange which ſhall be drawn in future, either in America or the Eaſt-Indies; to which he pleaſed to pay a due regard, having heard the declaration of the ſieur de Callonne, counſellor ordinary at the king's council, controller-general of finances. The king being preſent, has ordered, and orders, that the bills of exchange drawn in America, dated after the 1ſt of January, 1784, and thoſe from the Eaſt-Indies, after the 1ſt of July, in the ſame year, ſhall not be ſubject to the ſaid edict; but ſhall be paid at the period mentioned on the face of the bills as formerly, and all thoſe dated before that time, reſpecting the expences of the navy during the war, will be paid at the epoch and time prefixed by the ſaid edict.

Given in his majeſty's preſence at Verſailles, the 1ſt of December, 1783.

(Signed) MAUCHAL DE CASTRIES.
LA CROIX."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thurſday evening the 6th inſtant, a young man paſſing along Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, in this city, was met by five perſons unknown, dreſſed like ſeamen, who ſtopped him, and one of them preſenting a piſtol, demanded his watch, which he delivered, and two dollars in ſilver; notwithſtanding which, one of the villains ſtruck him moſt violently with a club, and another ſtabbed him through the cheek with a bayonet. Upon the cry of murder raiſed by the ſufferer, they made off.

Tueſday evening arrived here from London, in 35 days, the ſhip Olive Branch, John Willett, commander, in which came paſſengers the reverend Mr. Campbell and lady, captain James Campbell of the Pennſylvania line, Mr. Andrew Clow, and Mr. John Gilliatt.

May 19. A correſpondent ſays, that in his opinion the moſt prudent method to make the government of the United States perpetual, happy and independent of every power but heaven, is that they ſhould act with juſtice and with mercy;—that they ſhould ſupport the national honour, by giving ſatisfaction to the public creditors;—that they ſhould not violate public treaties;—that with a glorious magnanimity they ſhould diſdain to triumph over the vanquiſhed, and admit upon reaſonable ſtipulations the expelled loyaliſts;—that they ſhould repeal all perſecuting and impolitic teſt acts;—that they ſhould give a free and uncircumſcribed toleration to the Jews, and manifeſt themſelves to be in ſome degree real chriſtians (as our Saviour ſaid his kingdom was not for this world) by allowing the Jews the ſame temporal advantages with themſelves;—that they ſhould promote a gradual abolition of ſlavery;—and that they ſhould not deprive the Indians, who are the original proprietors of the country, of their poſſeſſions, without giving them a proper compenſation. He ſays, that with a ſingular and auſpicious boldneſs we ſhould dare to be honeſt, in which ſituation we ſhould make our cauſe the cauſe of God, from whence we might laugh at all that the malice of Britain or of hell could do againſt us. This is a plan that is worth more than all the ſecrets of intriguing politicians. This is the way to make the government of the United States as fixed as the Apalachian mountains. In ſuch a caſe the Almighty himſelf would be our champion and our bulwark, for we are nobly and beautifully told, by thoſe who do not lie, that "the eyes of God run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to ſhew himſelf ſtrong in behalf of them whoſe heart is perfect towards him."

RICHMOND, *May* 15.

ARRIVALS IN JAMES RIVER.

Brigantaine Waſhington, Elliſon, from Liverpool; Brigantine Recovery, Junkins, from Belfaſt; ſloop Cato; ſloop Induſtry, Snow; and ſchooner Experiment, Tillinghaſt; from Philadelphia. Ship Virginia Hero, Nicolſon, from London; brigantine Ranger, White; and ſchooner Eagle, Smith; from New-York.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 1.

Yeſterday ſailed for London the ſhip Two Friends, capt. Street, in which went paſſengers Mr. John Muir of this town, merchant, his ſiſter, and ſeveral gentlemen.

NAVAL-OFFICE.

Inward entries. Ship Proteus, S. Hill, and brig Joſeph, T. Davis, from Boſton; brig Dolphin, S. Babſon, Glouceſter; brig Fortitude, E. Gardner, Demarara; ſchooner Hope, G. Slacom, Philadelphia; ſchooner Two Friends, —Whiting, and ſloop Dolphin, W. Wilſon, Norfolk.

Cleared outwards. Schooner Peggy, R. Quirk, for Maryland; ſhip Two Friends, J. Street, London; ſloop Rebecca, S. Brown, Baltimore; ſchooner Virginia, S. Davis, Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 27.

Laſt Friday morning his Excellency General Waſhington arrived here from Philadelphia, and the next day ſet off for his ſeat at Mount Vernon.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs.

Report of the committee on the national debt, &c. concluded.

Your committee found alſo that there was a requiſition of Congreſs of October 16, 1782, for two millions of dollars for the ſervices of the year 1783, on which ſome ſmall payments had been tendered, but that the ſuperintendent of finance had found it better to receive and credit them as part of the eight millions. They are accordingly comprehended in the ſum before ſtated to have been paid in under that head.

Having thus ſtated the demands exiſting againſt the ſtates, the committee would have performed but half their duty, had they paſſed over unnoticed their condition to pay them. Their abilities muſt be meaſured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themſelves will view them juſt relieved from the ravages of predatory armies, returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields—beginning to ſow, but not yet having reaped—exhauſted of neceſſaries and habitual comforts, and therefore needing new ſupplies out of the firſt proceeds of their labour. Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will ſuggeſt itſelf to them. Thoſe entruſted with the diſpenſation of juſtice between them, will ſuppoſe both parties deſirous that their mutual ſituations ſhould be conſidered and accommodated. Your committee are of opinion that if the whole balances of the two requiſitions of eight and of two millions, ſhould be rigorouſly called into payment within the courſe of the preſent year, a compliance with ſuch call would produce much diſtreſs; and that ſome terms ſhort of this ſhould be fixed on, within the reach of the leaſt as well as of the moſt able ſtates. They propoſe therefore that the ſtates be required to furniſh within the courſe of the preſent year, ſuch part of their deficiencies under the requiſition of eight millions, as, with their payments to the cloſe of the laſt year, will make up three-fourths of their original quota thereof. And that theſe payments be appropriated to the ſervices of the preſent year 1784, in conformity with the ſtatement in the firſt part of this report, giving generally, where accommodation cannot be effected among the ſeveral objects, a preference according to the order in which they are arranged in the ſaid ſtatement.

But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of neceſſity called for, under the preſſure of demands which will admit neither denial or delay, the committee muſt acknowledge that even the punctual compliance expected from all the ſtates will not effect completely all the purpoſes of their preceding ſtatement. To accompliſh theſe perfectly, to enable the federal adminiſtration to fulfil the whole of thoſe juſt and deſirable objects, they wiſh earneſtly and warmly to encourage the abler ſtates to go as far beyond this proportion as their happier ſituation will admit, under an aſſurance that their further contributions will be applied towards reducing the intereſt and principal of the public debt, and will be placed to their credit in the next requiſitions, with intereſt thereon from the time of payment

Individual ſtates have at times thought it hard that while, in their own opinion, they were in advance for the United States on accounts exiſting and unſettled between them, they ſhould yet be called on to furniſh actual contributions of money. The committee obſerve in anſwer to this, firſt, that almoſt every ſtate thinks itſelf in advance: And ſecondly, that it has been the conſtant wiſh of congreſs that theſe accounts ſhould be ſettled, and the contributions of each be known and credited. They have accordingly put it in the power of the ſtates to effect the ſettlements: And as a further encouragement to haſten this deſirable work, the committee are of opinion Congreſs ſhould declare, that ſo ſoon as theſe accounts ſhall be all ſettled, and it ſhall appear in favour of what ſtates balance ſhall ariſe, ſuch ſtates ſhall have credit for the ſame in the requiſitions next enſuing.

But it will be neceſſary alſo to remind the ſtates that no materials have yet been furniſhed to enable congreſs to adjuſt the ultimate ratio in which the expenditures of the late war ſhall be apportioned on the ſtates. The confederation directs that this ſhall be regulated by the value of the lands in the ſeveral ſtates, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Experiments made however ſince the date of that inſtrument, for the purpoſes of ordinary taxation, had induced doubts as to the practicability of this rule of apportionment; yet congreſs thought it their duty to give it fair trial, and recommended to the ſeveral ſtates on the 17th of February 1783, to furniſh an account of their lands, buildings and number of inhabitants, whereon they might proceed to eſtimate their reſpective quotas: but apprehending that the incompetence of the rule would immediately ſhew itſelf, and deſirous that no time ſhould be unneceſſarily loſt, they followed it with another recommendation of the 18th of April 1783, to ſubſtitute in lieu of that article in the confederation another, which ſhould make the number of inhabitants, under certain modifications, the meaſure of contribution for each ſtate. Both theſe propoſitions are ſtill under reference to the ſeveral legiſlatures; the latter accompanied by the earneſt wiſhes and preference of congreſs, under full conviction that it will be found in event as equal, more ſatisfactory, and more eaſy of execution: The former only preſſed if the other ſhould be rejected. The committee are informed that the ſtates of Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and South Carolina, have acceded to the alteration propoſed; but have no evidence that the other ſtates have as yet decided thereon. As it is neceſſary that the one or the other meaſure ſhould be immediately reſorted to, they are of opinion it ſhould be recommended to the legiſlatures which have not yet decided between them, to come to deciſion at their next meeting.

In order to preſent to the eye a general view of the ſeveral exiſting requiſitions, and of the payments made under them, the committee has ſubjoined them in the form of a table, wherein the 1ſt column enumerates the ſtates; the 2d the apportionment of the 1,200,000 dollars; the 3d that of the 8 millions; the 4th that of the 2 millions; the 5th the ſums paid by the ſeveral ſtates in part of their reſpective quotas to the laſt day of the year 1783; and the 6th the ſums now required to make up three fourths of their reſpective quotas of the 8 millions —expreſſed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

A TABLE of the ſeveral exiſting requiſitions, and of the payments made under them.

	Apportionment of the 1,200,000 dol.	Apportionment of the 8 mil.	Apportionment of the 2 mil.	Paid of the 8 m. before Dec. 31, 1783.	8 mil. 2 mil. required to make up the 8 m.
New Hampſhire	48,000	373,598	80,000	3,000	277,198.5
Maſſachuſetts	192,000	1,307,596	320,000	247,676.66	733,020.33
Rhode-Iſland	48,000	216,824	48,000	67,847.95	94,655.0
Connecticut	133,200	747,196	222,000	131,577.33	428,819.33
New York	34,000	373,598	90,000	39,064.1	244,134.4
New-Jerſey	66,000	485,679	110,000	102,004.95	262,254.3
Pennſylvania	180,000	1,320,794	300,000	346,632.98	493,965.32
Delaware	16,800	112,083	28,000		84,065.75
Maryland	132,000	933,896	220,000	89,302.11	611,194.88
Virginia	174,000	1,307,594	290,000	125,101.33	865,591.34
North-Carolina	88,800	613,677	148,000		467,057.75
South-Carolina	72,000	373,598	120,000	344,301.57	18,698.75
Georgia	24,400	24,905	24,000		
	1,200,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,486,518.71	4,577,592.99

It remained laſtly to conſider, whether no facilities might be given to the payment of theſe ſums by the ſeveral ſtates. The committee obſerved, that of the purpoſes for which money is wanting, about a moiety can be anſwered by nothing but money itſelf; but that the other moiety conſiſting of intereſt on our domeſtic debt, may be effected by procuring a diſcount of the demand in the hands of the holders; an operation which will be ſhorter, and leſs impoveriſhing to the ſtate. And however, in times of greater plenty, the accuracy of fiſcal adminiſtration might require all tranſactions to be in actual money, at the treaſury itſelf; yet, till our conſtituents ſhall have had ſome reſpite from their late difficulties, it behoves us to prefer their eaſement. The committee are therefore of opinion, that the ſeveral legiſlatures may be admitted ſo to model the collection of the ſums now called for, as that, the one half being paid in actual money, the other may be diſcharged by procuring diſcounts of intereſt with our domeſtic creditors; only taking care, that the collection of money ſhall proceed at leaſt in equal pace with the operations of diſcount. And to aſcertain the evidence of diſcount which ſhall be receivable in lieu of money, the holders of loan-office certificates ſhall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they iſſued; and the holders of certificates and of other liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the ſame to the loan office of that ſtate wherein the debt was contracted, and to have the intereſt due thereon ſettled and certified to the laſt day of the year 1783; for which intereſt the loan-office ſhall give a certificate in ſuch form, and under ſuch cautions and inſtructions, as the ſuperintendent of finance ſhall tranſmit to him; which certificates of intereſt being parted with by the holder of the principal, ſhall be deemed evidence that he has received ſatisfaction for the ſame, and therefore ſhall be receivable from the bearer, within the ſame ſtate, in lieu of money, in the proportion before ſtated. And where loan-office certificates iſſued after the firſt day of March 1778, ſhall be preſented to the loan officer, they ſhall be reduced to their ſpecie value, according to the reſolutions of congreſs of June 28, 1780, that ſpecie value expreſſed on ſome part of the certificate, and the intereſt thereon ſettled and certified as in other caſes.

The report of a committee on the ſubject of weſtern territory, having been referred to the grand committee, they have had the ſame under their conſideration, and agreed to the following report:

Congreſs, by their reſolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it adviſable to preſs upon the ſtates having claims to the weſtern country, a liberal ſurrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the ſame year, having fixed conditions to which the union ſhould be bound, on receiving ſuch ceſſions; and having again propoſed the ſame ſubject to thoſe ſtates, in their addreſs of April 18, 1783, wherein, ſtating the national debt, and expreſſing their reliance for its diſcharge, on the proſpect of vacant territory, in aid of other reſources, they, for that purpoſe, as well as to obviate diſagreeable controverſies and confuſions, included in the ſame recommendations, a renewal of thoſe of September the 6th, and of October the 10th, 1780; which ſeveral recommendations have not yet been finally complied with;

Reſolved, That the ſame ſubject be again preſented to the attention of the ſaid ſtates; that they be urged to conſider, that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the perſonal ſervices of our ſoldiers, the ſupplies of property by our citizens, and loans of money from them as well as from foreigners; theſe ſeveral creditors have a right to expect, that funds ſhall be provided, on which they may rely for indemnification; that congreſs ſtill conſider vacant territory as a capital reſource; that this too is the time when our confederacy, with all the territory included within its limits, ſhould aſſume its ultimate and permanent form; and that therefore the ſaid ſtates be earneſtly preſſed, by immediate and liberal ceſſions to forward theſe neceſſary ends, and to remove thoſe obſtacles which diſturb the harmony of the union, which embarraſs its councils, and obſtruct its operations.

On the queſtion to refer the ſaid report to the ſuperintendent of finance to report thereon, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made and ſeconded, That the firſt part of the report, from the word "*Reſolved*," to the word and figures, total, 5,480,203.33," inclusive, together with the paragraphs beginning with the words, "In order to preſent to the eye," down to the words, "and certified as in other caſes," inclusive, be referred to the ſuperintendent of finance to report; and on this the queſtion was loſt.

April 6. On motion, *Reſolved*, That another commiſſioner be appointed in addition to thoſe appointed by the act of congreſs of the 4th of March laſt, to negotiate with the Indians; and that to morrow be aſſigned for that purpoſe.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of November 4, 1783, from major-general Greene, *Reſolved*, That in conſideration of the high price of all the neceſſaries of life in the ſouthern ſtates, while major-general Greene commanded in that department, his account be credited with the ſum of four thouſand and forty-five dollars and ſixteen ninetieths of a dollar, together with the ſum of thirty-eight thouſand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and ſixty ninetieths of a dollar of the old paper emiſſions, as an allowance for extra expences, above the ſums to which he was entitled as a major-general commanding in a ſeparate department.

Reſolved, That the comptroller of accounts do place to the credit of major-general Greene, lately commanding the army of the United ſtates in the ſouthern department, the ſum of three hundred and twenty nine pounds ſix ſhillings and three pence Virginia currency, which appears by the affidavit of major William Pierce, late aid de camp to general Greene, to have been ſtolen from the trunk of major Pierce, while the public money was in his cuſtody.

April 7, Congreſs proceeded to the election of another commiſſioner, in addition to thoſe appointed on the 4th of March laſt, to negotiate with the Indians; and the ballots being taken, Mr. Philip Schuyler was elected.

April 12. Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to prepare and report to congreſs the arrears of intereſt on the national debt,

together with the interest and expences for the year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, and a requisition of money on the states, when a motion was made and seconded, in that part where it is proposed, "that the states be required to furnish, within the course of the present year, such part of their deficiencies under the requisition of eight millions, as with their payments to the close of the last year, will make up three fourths of their original quota thereof;" that "three fourths" be struck out, and in lieu thereof, "one half" inserted; and the question to agree to this amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to strike out the words "three fourths," and in lieu thereof, insert three-fifths; and the question to agree to this amendmendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to reconsider the first motion, to strike out "three fourths," and insert "one half;" which being agreed to, the question to agree to this amendment was resolved in the affirmative.

April 14. The delegates for the state of Pennsylvania, laid before Congress, an act passed pursuant to the act of Congress of the 18th of April 1783, by the legislature of that state, on the 23d of September 1783, entitled, "An act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five per cent. ad valorum on all other goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this state, and a tax upon real and personal property, for the discharge of the debts of the United States of America, agreeable to the act of Congress therein recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania bank, on Monday the 15th of last month, it was determined by a considerable majority, to withdraw their petition to the general assembly for a charter, and to accept the terms offered them by the bank of North America.

The honourable the senate of the state of New-York, on the 16th of April last passed a resolve, (with only two dissenting voices) to present Mr. Thomas Paine, with a farm in Westchester county, as an acknowledgment, on the part of this state, "for the eminent services rendered by him to the United States of America in the progress of the late war, and as a testimony of the sense which the people of this state entertain of his distinguished merit."

Late London papers mention, that in the Irish house of commons, the bill to amend defects in the representation being read a second time, general Flood moved, That it be committed; when, after much debate, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 74, there being for it 85, and 59 against it—that the right honourable William Pitt, Esq; is elected a member to represent the university of Cambridge in parliament—and that Mr. Fox was likely to lose his election for Westminster.

Annapolis, May 25, 1784

Just imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbados cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havanna sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, soap, candies, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

1 WILLIAM WILKINS.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in George town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a freeman. He carried with him a chesnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him: this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off. 6w

1 JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

Annapolis, May 22, 1784.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Joseph Brewer, tavern keeper in this city, on the night of the 21st of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, one of his hind feet white to his ancle, branded on the near buttock S B, has a bush tail, his gait a slow foot pace and gallop. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Brewer, or takes care of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, or said Brewer.

10d 7/6 CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

STEPHEN CLARK,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart,

A LARGE and valuable collection of books, about four thousand volumes, in folio, quarto, octavo, and twelves; also an elegant parcel of the most esteemed prints, Atlas' and maps, near five thousand, with a general assortment of stationary, consisting of a great quantity of various sorts of paper and milled boards; all kinds of bound blank books; bibles and common prayer books, elegantly bound and gilt; testaments, spelling books, and children's primers; a beautiful assortment of plated, tutanag, metal, and brass candlesticks; hard ware, &c. All of which are opening for sale at his store next door to Mr. Joseph Clark in this city. 2 eltnf

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State of Maryland, Calvert county, May 19, 1784.

On Tuesday the 8th of June next, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, of Calvert county, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament,

AN elegant and general assortment of shop furniture and medicine, with the deceased's chirurgical and obstetric instruments; among these things are sundry article of chymical apparatus, calculated for the amusement of a gentleman versed in this useful theory. An inventory of the furniture, medicine, and instruments, with the terms of sale, will be produced and made known on that day, by

c 2 ELIZABETH SMITH, executrix.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784

JOSEPH CLARK,

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart, and now opening for sale at his store in this city,

2 AN elegant assortment of European goods, adapted to the present and approaching season.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported, in the ships John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Bladensburgh, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

AVERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the present season. 2 WALTER BOWIE, and Co.

April 17, 1784.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Eastern Neck, near Liberty hall ferry, on the fifth day of last December, a BOAT, which seems to have been a ship's pinnace, she is 17 feet in her keel, 6 feet beam, her gunwale painted red and white; had in her four pine oars, a tackle fall block reefed with 18 fathom of rope, marked with the letters N C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to w3

2 JAMES EAGLE.

Charles county, May 1. 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale,

THAT very valuable plantation whereon he lives, known by the name of the Indian-town, and contains about nine hundred acres of very rich level land, as well calculated for farming, grazing, or planting, as any in the state. It is pleasantly situated on Nanjemoy creek, which abounds with fish and wild fowl; there is a great sufficiency of timber, and a good dwelling house, with four rooms upon a floor, and other convenient out houses, &c. Above three fourths of this very valuable seat is enclosed by water. If it is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented, with the hands, stock, &c.

2 GEORGE HUTCHISON.

CAME into the pasture of Jesse Morris, near Steuart's tavern, in Kent county, a light coloured bay horse, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a blazed face, his left hind feet white, is apt to slip his bridle, trots and canters, and is low in flesh. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

April 30, 1784.

WHEREAS Hero, the wife of me the subscriber, has sworn the peace against me, without any just cause, and has very ill behaved herself in many respects, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

3X THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported in the ship John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Queen-Anne, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

AVERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine hyson, green and bohea teas, single and double refined loaf sugar, &c.

2 SINGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

Baltimore, May 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to Messieurs Speirs, French, and Co. for dealings at their store at the Indian Landing, that I have empowered Mr. Vachel Stevens (their former factor at that place) to settle and receive the debts. ARCH. MONCREIFF,

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.

I will attend (after the first day of June) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mrs. Urquhart's, at the Head of Severn, for the purpose of settling or receiving the above debts; those who do not pay I shall expect will renew their obligations.

2 VACHEL STEVENS.

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

AT the request of Mr. Basil Williamson, who by my directions inspected a certain hogshead of tobacco I bought of William Evans, and shipped to colonel Forrest, which hogshead of tobacco, by colonel Forrest's letter, contained 322 pounds of stones; I do hereby certify, that I viewed and broke the aforesaid hogshead of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied it was as fine a coloured hogshead as I ever saw, I likewise believe the deception could not be found out by any inspector who was not aware of it, likewise Evans confessed that he had placed the stones in such a manner that though Mr. Williamson opened the hogshead and broke it in three places, yet it remained undiscovered; as witness my hand,

WILLIAM LYLES.

N. B. Any gentleman who through misrepresentation of the facts relating to the above hogshead of tobacco, and should the above not be satisfactory to them, upon application to the subscriber, may be shewn further proofs of the justice of his conduct

2 BASIL WILLIAMSON.

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.

2 PHILIP R. FENDALL, attorney in fact.

The beautiful thorough bred horse

ROEBUCK,

Six years old this spring, and full fifteen hands three inches high,

WILL cover mares this season, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, at three guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, if paid by the first day of August next, otherwise five hundred pounds of neat crop tobacco. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by colonel William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by colonel Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was colonel Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and great care taken, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

2 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office,

A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and nine-pence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen. 4

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 30th day of April last, a mulatto man named NACE, about five feet six inches high, about twenty-two years of age, has a large scar on his forehead; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse cotton and tow linen shirt, and a pair of old yarn leggings. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive ten shillings if taken up within ten miles, and ten shillings for every ten miles he shall be taken from home. w3

3X CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready. t f

4 THOMAS GASSAWAY.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Hollliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

9 RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber. 8 w

6 JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

7 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

A PETITION will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act empowering the reverend Mr. James Hunt and the reverend Stephen B. Balch, or either of them, to convey to William Deakins, jun. a certain lot of ground adjoining George-town, called the Church of Scotland Lot, formerly conveyed by colonel George Beall, to the reverend James Hunt and his successors, for the use of the presbyterian society of the church of Scotland.

7

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

ALL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cæcil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

8 X SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

THE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to

9 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers cloathing. It is supposed he will pass as a freeman. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

9 JOSHUA FRAZIER.

ALL persons who are indebted to, or have claims against, the estate of the late Mr. William Lock Weems, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved, for an adjustment by

2 AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

FOUND, on the shore of Thomas's-point, the last of March, a BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, branded on the bottom W S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges, and take it away, or it will be sold.

2 ROBERT DAVIDG.

THERE is at the plantation of John Magruder Burgess, near Upper Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, three years old, two white feet behind, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:

Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenside, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 52 vols.

6

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

9 C. RICHMOND.

April 8, 1784.

SEVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrother.

7 X

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.

7 SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

April 10, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out into lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurers Disappointment, as an addition to George-town.

7 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

April 20, 1784.

CARELESS,

STANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Pacolet.

Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 5 w

5 X THOMAS GIBBS.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property. 6 w

4 B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.

CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new maps of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississiopi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper. w 5

5 X JOSEPH WILKINS.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

3 JOSEPH SPRIGG.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

TAKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X WILLIAM HALL.

May 6, 1784.

COMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

3 X HENRY HUNT, sheriff.

Annapolis, May 14, 1784.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir,

HAVE just imported, in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms. 3 X 3w

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A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

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